WASHINGTON "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1845.

WHAT IS TEXAS? ONCE MORE.

The writers for the Government, who apparently rely upon abuse of the National Intelligencer (which reflects discredit only on those who resort to it) a their main proof that the Executive can est boundaries and levy offensive war, under the single sanction of "the President's unshaken determination," have given us, in their paper of Wednesday night, another taste of the quality both of their logic

Unaccustomed to defend any cause in which we can only hope to convince by hiding the opposite argument, we shall proceed to give at large that part of the Union's articles which is meant for the argumentative :

> PROM "THE UNION," SEPTEMBER 17. THE DEFENCE OF TEXAS.

After due solemnity and pomp of preparation, the "gencer" has at length fairly fired its great gun on the question. Taking several weeks to back gradually, a gracefully, out from its first manly approval of the ptions of our Government for the defence of Texas, as fully surveying its ground anew, in a preliminary a two columns, it has proceeded to invite us, in due for full discussion of the question; not forgetting, at the time, to read us a little lecture as to the spirit in a should be conducted, nor omitting to vacunt beforehast

rican, and therefore, in our judgment, humiliating, which leading journal of what was once a great party has now fallow enough to proclaim.

It is, then, it would seem, the deliberate and final opin of the National Intelligencer, that the present Administrat is to be held up to censure and abuse for having taken a sufficient measures, or issued any sufficient orders, to preventhe hostile occupation, by an armed Mexican force, of whole fairest partion of the Texan territory lying between the lostile occupation, by an armed mexican force, of whole fairest partion of the Texan territory lying between the Del Norte and the Nucces. This is the substance and result of the Intelligencer's elaborate article. To this extended the first of the Intelligencer's elaborate article. To this extended to go. To meet this proposition—to meet it vieriously, and utterly demolish it—we need, as we concein neither "official aid" nor long argument, nor laborious of tions of authority. The facts on which we found our answare admitted, notorious, recognised alike by our Texan poy, and by the policy lowards Texas of the most enlightenations of Europe. The Texas bounded by the Del Norte the only Texas which has had a political existence since 19th of December, 1836. It is this Texas, with the Initiates, with France, with Belgium, and with Great Brita For, on the 19th of December, 1836, the Texan Governm having previously declared its independence, and won the desive battle of San Jacinto, did, by an organic law, in sole legislative action, establish the Del Norte as its territor limit, and throw itself on the further chances of war we measure that limit, that limit, was in succession recognised as in pendent by other nations, and made with some of them to pendent by other nations, and made with some of them to pendent by other nations, and made with some of them to pendent by other nations, and made with some of them to pendent by other nations, and made with some of them to pendent by other nations.

Texas that Mexico takes the responsibility of assailing, whe she crosses in armed force, and with hostile purpose, friver Del Norte.

In determining the question, What is the Texas which are to defend? It behooves our Government to inquire, Whis the Texas whose independence we have acknowledged? It the previous department, or is it the Texan republic, wi its existence and its soil vindicated alike against foreign aggression by the order! it the previous department, or is it the Texan republic, we its existence and its soil vindicated alike against foreign aggresion by the ordeal of battle? Who shall say that our knowledgment of Texan independence stopped at the Nucce The mattern schick we recognised as free and sovereign kn no such boundary. She presented herself to us, from the weight, and through all our negotiation with her, with the l. Norte, and not the Nucces, for her frontiar—even as for n years she presented herself to the hostility of Mexico, with same established limit. She claimed independence up to Del Norte. She claimed nothing less and nothing else; a with due delay and deliberation, we and other nations aduted the claim, just as it was presented, without modification abatement. From this position it is now too late to rece Kennedy himself, the Intelligencer's own British authorisays the old departmental limit, never exactly settled, is n "obsolete." The Del Norte, he tells us, is the establish boundary, "for all practical purposes;" and it has so fall out, that one of those same "practical purposes" is sumexati-

this question, " the whole corps of its eminent office writers," we do not. There are questions so clear there are combatants whom it argues no courage for one to be willing to engage. If we had ever had ment. The boundary was left without specifica-

n the very page where they were to shine, as the adjusted with Mexico, with a due respect to eady and willing instruments and apologists of her rights. wer, the style and the strength of their defence And now to answer, definitively, conclusively and have known too long, the genuine power of and Chihuahua, and New Mexico, which the Exec while we have a good public cause. We have stood darker days of violence, if not of folly, than these. If power could have crushed us, or the calumnies of its reckless instruments robbed us of the opin-ion of the good, we should have been long ago ground to powder. But enough have always been 1836, expressly renounces all connexion with any left of the calm and just of both parties to sustain other dependency of Mexico, and especially by us; and as many will ever be left, while we take name with Coahuila, one of the identical Mexical ates or in private life.

ent. Declining all other attempt to confute us, the 17th day of March, 1834, distinctly announ ument; and so easily is this shivered entirely to es, that we look on it as nothing short of giving the whole question.

To state its whole point in a few words, it mainins the exceedingly feeble and shallow notion that the Texas bounded by the Rio del Norte is the only Texas which has had a political existence since the 19th December, 1836;" because, after she had, by her law of that date, declared the Rio del Norte her boundary, " she was recognised by us, by England, and by France, as independent. For the Union holds that to recognise a nation as nation amounts to affirming not merely the fact hat she has an actual government of her own, but that her government really extends wherever she may, by a mere domestic statute, have affirmed it

Who will not smile at such a proposition? Suppose Texas had, by the same act, claimed a part of ur territories, would our recognition of her have ecluded us from a subsequent settlement of boun laries with her? Nay, did we not afterwards

here were many such disputes : did we then recogise all sorts of opposite rights ! But-for it grows petter and better-we recognised, and we still reognise, Mexico herself; and surely that as much nd and binds us to her territorial claims (includng Texas entire) as it does to those of Texas.

Then let us try it a little on the other side of the Atlantic. France recognised us in 1778 : did that settle any of the questions of limits between us and England ? We believe not; since it strikes us that they were only closed some two years since. and then without France's thinking she had any thing to do with them. We have always recognised Russia, and Turkey of late: but who has ever had the folly to imagine that this affected the contests in Circassia, or Syria, or Egypt ?

This, then, is obviously one of the new and lu cid principles with which the science of "Annexation" has adorned National Law. That these inerpolations, meant to be rather bad for other counries, must prove equally bad to ourselves, one more says flow from it, then mark ! We recognise England; but England has long (since at least 1790) laimed Oregon. She has latterly, as some affirm, extended over it, by act of Parliament, her leral jurisdiction. In recognising her, we "recognise England as she was," in 1790—the political and territorial power that claimed Oregon, So there's an end to the Oregon question!

This brings us to remember the Secretary of State, our negotiator, and the trouble which the discovery by the "Union" must save him. It quotes him, too, as authority, but with its usual ill-fortune for, when it has found an authority of which the worst part is a little in its favor, it has seldom the luck to see that the rest is as fatal to it. When Mr. BUCHANAN affirms that "Texas has always that knows of the Mier and Santa Fe expeditions—
unsuccessful invasions of that very territory, and invasions never since renewed? In like manner of having the word "Memo" upon it if they have funds of the his " thousand miles." But the Union's ingenuousness in quoting the following sentences as

thority on its side is charming : "No, sir, no. We must accept Texas just as she is, or not at all; and, after we have acquired the territory, we can then finally fix the boundaries between ourselves and Mexico according to the rights of each and the mutual interest and sethe rights of each and the mutual interest and curity of the two countries. The present administration have done every thing on this subject which could reasonably have been desired. The left the boundary of Texas without specificate in the treaty, and have promptly offered to adjust with Mexico on fair and favorable terms."

The reader cannot fail to see how completely these observations of Mr. Buchanan corro our inferences from the public acts of our Govern-

any awe of public writers, proclaimed, in advance, I tion in the Treaty, because it was a matter to be

ould have long since undeceived us. But our and forever, the question put with a triumphant air mintance with what such can do-with what by the Official paper, "What is the Texas, whose y can do whom nothing but the service of a independence we have acknowledged?" We say der animates, whom no sincere public cause it is the Texas by which that independence was res, is not quite so recent as the last vows of asserted and fought for; the Texas by which fidelity of intriguers and turncoats, that will to-mor-row betray (give them only another Baltimore Con-vention) their idol of to-day. We know too well, ruth and of the Press, to dread any contest with utive (judged by its organ) was willing to mak official arrogance, no matter how oversweeping, war for, not only without the authority of Con gress, but against the express direction of the Reso lution of Annexation, and all preceding indication by the Executive itself.

care that they shall comprehend us, by whom alone provinces which lie between the Nueces and the it is worth while to be comprehended, in public de-

The "Constitution of the Republic of Texas, Let us pass, therefore, to the Union's final argu. adopted by the same Convention of the People of ndoning the effort even to show that there is the compass and the limits of Texas, in reciting the my link wanting in that chain of proofs which we precincts which compose it, and declaring what re-ave given, it places its last reliance on but a single presentation each precinct shall be entitled to, in the two following paragraphs of "the Schedule" which form part of the Constitution : -

" Sec. 6. Until the first enumeration shall made, as directed by this Constitution, the precinct of Austin shall be entitled to one representative the precinct of Brazoria to two representatives. precinct of Bexar two representatives, the pre cinct of Colorado one representative, Sabine one, Gonzales one, Goliad one, Harrisburg one, Jasper one, Jefferson one, Liberty one, Matagords one Mina two, Nacogdoches two, Red River three, Vic-toria one, San Augustine two, Shelby two, Refu gio one, San Patricio one, Washington two, Milan one, and Jackson one representative.
"Sec. 7. Until the first enumeration shall

made, as described by this Constitution, the senatorial districts shall be composed of the following precincts: Bexar shall be entitled to one Senator, San Patricio, Refugio, and Goliad one, Brazoria one, Mina and Gonzales one, Nacogdoches one, Red River one, Shelby and Sabine one, Washington one, Matagorda, Jackson, and Victoria one, Austin and Colorado one, San Augustine one, Milam one, Jasper and Jefferson one, Liberty and Harrisburg one Senator."

he sentiment !- North American.

We learn from the Susquehanna (Pa.) Register that the Election Board of the town of Silver Lake in that county have been convicted in the County Court on an indictment for knowingly receiving llegal votes at the last Presidential election. It was proven on the trial that about forty votes were received from unnaturalized foreigners after being challenged by the Whigs. The Register says the evidence on the part of the prosecution was very full, and unfolded facts of a most outrageous character, and that the Judge in his charge to the jury leaned as far as he could to the side of the prison ers; yet the verdict rendered without hesita was "that the inspectors of the election in Silve Lake are guilty in manner and form charged in the

The United States frigate Congress, at Norfolk, has bee put in commission, and will sail in a day or two, under comand of Capt. STOCKTON, for the Pacific.

The work on the U. S. frigate United States. ries, must prove equally bad to ourselves, one more Charlestown navy yard, is progressing rapidly, and she will be ready for her officers and crew in three or four weeks. She ects of recognition are such as the Administration will not be very thoroughly repaired, the order being to fit be out for a year's cruise.

The U. S. brig Boxer, also at Charlestown, has part of he

stores on hand, and is ready for her officers and crew. The U. S. frigate Brandywine, Commodore PARKER, arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday from Rio de Janeiro in this v-seven days.

The U. S. brig Perry, Com. PAGE, also arrived at No. folk on Wednesday from Rio de Janeiro.

The officers and crews of both vessels all well.

FROM CORPUS CRRISTY. -The schooner Enterprise, Cap MANARD, arrived at this port yesterday in four days fro Armsas Bay, reports that all was quiet at the encampment Gen. TAYLOR. The U. S. brig-of-war Lawrence nchor off Aransas Bay .- N. O. Bee of 12th.

MEMORANDUM CHECKS .- An important case (the Me chants' Bank rs. Elihu Pedrick) was decided in the Court of Common Pleas of New York on Wednesday last. This wa an action to recover \$876 90 paid to defendant by mistake the drawer having no funds in bank, and the check sworn to orth to any body who knows that she never did by Mr. McFarlan, the drawer, as having the word "Memo" on it when given, which had been cut off when the check was she is in possession," (1844,) who will regard it presented. The Court charged that the word "Memo" is not drawer on hand, just as if the word " Memo" was not on it. A bank paying a check to the drawer, even if in error, cannot ecover the amount back, but must look to the drawer. jury returned a verdict in favor of defendant, and say that there was no fraudulent alteration of the check.

> THE BALTIMORE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION .- The New York Express states that, when the Baltimore resolutions [in end. Yours, &c. favor of "Annexation" and against the Tariff] were adopted. bree-fourths of the delegates had left the Convention, and early the whole body from the North. When these delarates had gone beyond the reach of being recalled (says the Express) the Texas and Tariff resolutions were sneakingly reduced by a committee, and more sneakingly adopted by the few remaining members of the Convention as the act of the whole body.

At a military review near Lansinburgh, (N. Y.) two men were shockingly mangled by the premature discharge of a annou. One of them lost both of his arms, and the other

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

By way of New Orleans we have news direct om Mexico of a week's later date than that published even yesterday. This news was brought to New Orleans by the Mexican schooner Geraldo, which sailed the 30th ultimo from Vera Cruz, bringing complete files from the city of Mexico to the 26th of August.

"The papers," says the Picayune, "do little more than confirm the intelligence already laid be-fore the reader. No direct war can be declared by Mexico in the present condition of her affairs; the fool-hardiness of such a measure would be monstrous. And it is not unreasonable to say that the quasi war, which has so many advocates—a war for the re-conquest of Texas—is almost equally impracticable. There is some deep-seated, corroding disease preying upon the vitals of the Government; a fixed distrust among the men of note deprives the Administration of that union of ministerial ability and experience which would active of the district of the Government, and give to it determined energy. The President seems patricically disposed; he sees, too, the right course who have voted for him herefore have determined to disapprove his course, and the indusences and cliques by which he hesistates and procrastinates; he feels the weakness of his power, and the people know it. Wick, ed designing men are watching him, ready to grasp at any advantage which may be offered them by an unguarded move. He is evidently not the man for a great crisis, and the affairs of Mexico have certainly reached one."

The appointment of General Bustankers as Commander the chief of the Army of Texas is announced in El Monitor of the leading papers of the city of Mexico, throws a strong light upon the present condition of Mexico, and upon the position in which the new Administration of the governorment of that country finds itself placed:

PROW THE SIGLO BIEZ X NUEYE.

and on a careful examination of list of say that the fools have compiled a to say that the purple have not all of them, and his friends to say that the quasity hough he paper, he had not received by the people. But the conceded the has sustained in the most population of the stronghold of the party, though not he people. But the conceded the result of the say with unerring certainty, that the heavy net loss which he has sustained in the most population of the stronghold to rebuke him people. But the country of the beat the heavy net the sate indicates, with unerring certainty, that the heavy net the sate indicates, with un by Mexico in the present condition of her affairs; the fool-hardiness of such a measure would be

FROM THE SIGLO DIEZ Y NUEVE, NEW DIFFICULTIES TO BE ENCOUNTERED IN THE CAM-PAIGN OF TEXAS.—Since those propitious moments of trilost, every body has agreed, tacitly and expressly, that a war of the "Democracy." We have returns from seventy-tw with Texas offered almost insurmountable difficulties; diffi-culties ever more and more indissoluble have been transmitted by every administration to its successors. At the present time far which have elected Locos. The whole number elected, question which compromises at the same time domestic order and the credit of the Republic. It is necessary, therefore, to know, before criminating our actual Governors, that they cannot bring back the time which is past; they cannot undo what

has been done; they cannot repair faults which are beyond cal-culation, (transcendencia indefinida,) and create those eleproceed, by treaty and survey, to mark our mutual fimits? How should this have been, if mere recognition determined the territorial questions in her favor, against the nations recognising her?

But, if the recognition of a People thus carries with it that of her subsisting legislative enactments, then we recognised any other claim, against no matter whom, that she had then by law voted herself to have; and if she had that time passed to them, our recognition with the fact of them, our recognition with the same statements of boundary necessarily becomes, according to the more by those limits? Or to satisfy every candidate any retritorial right of our ours against Pexas, a for had only the principal of the more as the first place of the swe afterwards adjusted our boundaries with her. Now, if the act of recognition could not affect the territorial claims of the nation making that recognition, how could it affect cuty body else not making it—as Mexico, for instance!

But suppose we try the matter by the courts of history a little. We recognised all the South American Republics, as they successively arose, with boundaries completely uncertain: did that binds or the survey of the successive or the survey and Jefferson one, Liberty and clustion, (more all divisions where the recognition of current one was a continuous to those limits? How there are no that our act did not invalidate any retritorial right of our ours against Pexas, is one of the survey of the successively arose, with boundaries with her. Now, if the act of recognition could not affect the territorial claims of the nation making that recognition, how could it affect only body else not making it—as Mexico, for instance!

But suppose we try the matter by the courts of history a little. We recognised all the South American Republics, as they successively arose, with boundaries completely uncertain: did that binds or the survey of the success of the survey of the survey of the survey of the survey of the work, preparation for the cannot all forest the surv er elements than they now possessed, could provide against all that is wanting, and without which it is not probable that our arms will prove victorious.

"The funds destined for the campaign, and which, if economised and allowed to accumulate, would now be sufficient to

"The funds destined for the campaign, and which, if economised and allowed to accumulate, would now be sufficient to undertake the campaign, have been diverted from their original object; indeed so much so, that the soldiers of Matamoras have been obliged to become mechanics, in order to gain a subsistence. Besides this, contributions which had been imposed with the character of mere assistance or subsidies of war—that is to say, as provisional ones—were declared perpetual, to the subversion of all good faith and morality; which points are really the credit of the Government. The result is, that now it will be necessary to find great and sudden misfortunes, which will wake up the spirit of the public, in order that our citizens may lend themselves willingly to new sacrifices. The imposition of any new contribution will meet great resistance, which would not have been the case had the large sums already collected been destined to their original and sa-

"Policy, on its side, has done nothing to level the road to victory. The Spanish and Irish colonies, which feel so much sympathy for Mexico, were withdrawn from us in that horrible campaign, (worthy of the times and of the barbarians of Atila.) commanded in 1835 by the illustrious Mexican Captain. After having worked up, by cold-blooded and horrible assassination, the feelings of all humane and civilized men, we have done nothing to rotain that sympathy, nor to find in the territory of Texas an assistance which might prove a prop to our subsequent operations. We have done nothing to forment

The writer then goes on to state the deplorable case of ubordination which a part of the Mexican army has lately nitted in San Luis Potosi. He says that the discontent ed chiefs, instead of employing their arms against their en mies, have turned them against their own Governm is one bad foundation, and which they detest. In order to prove the mal-administration of the Government, in respect to the army, the editor makes the following Latin quotation

Elernum manet sub pectora vulnus. ECUADOR AND PERU.

The United States Gazette publishes the follow ing interesting letter, from an authentic source, re-lative to the difficulties at present existing between the two South American Republics of Ecuador and Quiro, Jene 19, 1845.

My DEAR BROTHER : I write you these few hasty lines by way of Bogota, as Don Vicenti Cardenas, the New Grenadia. Chargé d'Affaires, sends off a courier to-night with despatche to his Government in Bogota. This capital (Quito) is aban doned by its Government, and is now actually in the hands of a revolutionary party. VALDIVIERO and his Ministers troops, &c. evacuated last Saturday, 14th instant, and have gone to Rio Bamba. General FLORES, the President, (VAL-DIVIERO was accidental President,) at last accounts, was at Babahoga, near Guayaquil, with fifteen hundred men, and warring against Guayaquil. It is thought they will unite Rio Bamba, and come up and try and take this place. The opposition or revolutionary party is said to be too strong. pany think General FLORES will fall. The whole country is in a state of civil war. Anarchy and confusion prevail in every department, and God only knows when or where it will

A letter from Parnambuco, under date of 29th July, stat A letter from Parnambuco, under date of 29th July, states that the steamer Cacique was about to depart from that port for the coast of Africa for a cargo of slaves. This vessel was formerly the "Tigress," of New York. The officers and crew are Brazilians; the engineers and firemen are Americans. It was publicly known at Pernambuco that she was going to Africa as a slaver, and it was supposed that the example of employing steam-power would be followed by others.

THE LATE ELECTION IN MAINE

FROM THE PORTLAND ADVERTISER, SEPT. 15. many of the Whigs have not expected a victory at this election, and as a matter of course we have none to claim, so far as concerns the gaining of a Whig ascendency in the State at this time. But when all things are considered, the rebuke which the present State Administration has received is fully quivalent to a defeat for those who have occu-ned the foremost places in the "Democratic" ranks. According to the latest returns we have received,

and on a careful examination of them in 206 towns, Governor Anderson falls 1,500 votes short of an

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS .- The returns present some generally, and especially the scattered and broken down state

districts, in twenty-nine of which there is no choice : twenty-fee have elected Warss, while there are but eighteen thus fortune has managed to bring upon itself all the errors and as far as heard from, do not yet come up to one-third of the mistakes of this long period, and she has to put an end to a House. The Whigs are ahead. Can they keep so? It is

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, ESQ.

Our readers will have observed among the name passengers arrived in this country by the late packets from Europe that of our respected fellowitizen Christopher Hughes, late Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Netherlands. A friend has obliged us with a copy of the following correspondence, which shows the esteem which he njoyed on the part of the Government to which he was accredited :

PRANSLATION of a note from his Excellency Lieutenant General De La Sauraz, Minister of Poreign Affairs of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, to Chaistophen Hunes, late Charge d'Affaires of the United States at that Court. Received at Paris and answered from Liver-

hat it has pleased the King, my august master, to confer upon you the Cross of a Commander of the Order of the Oaken Crown, of which I have the honor to transmit to you the insignia as well as the diploma of nomination.

I pray you to accept my sincere felicitations on this Royal

favor; and I seize with eagerness this opportunity to reiterate to you the expression of my regret that your recall should de prive me henceforth of the pleasure of cultivating with you re ations of which I shall always preserve a precious recollection Will you permit me to commend myself to your kind recolection, (souvenir,) and to offer to you the renewed assuran

DE LA SARRAZ ommander of the Order of the Oaken Crown, late Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America at the Court of the Netherlands

MR. HUGHES'S REPLY.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 23, 1845. MY DEAR GENERAL: I arrived here at five o'clock this rning from London, and at midday we are to be on board he steamer Great Western for New York. Of course this nust be a hasty and informal letter. I pray you to show it the King, with the assurance of my profound, and, let me enture to say, my affectionate respect.

I can never forget my happy life in Holland, nor the kind and gracious manner of the King on my taking leave of his Majesty. I shall ever pray for the prosperity of his illustrious ouse and for that of his honored people. They are a model copie for love of country, for loyalty to their good and gallan unsurpassed good faith; and such will ereign, and for

fourth my esteemed old friend, General Baron Fash, your distinguished and popular Minister at the Court of the Tuileries, left at my lodgings your Excellency's letter, dated "The Hague, 24th July, 1845," announcing to me that it had pleased the King, your august master, to confer upon me the ross of a Commander of His Majesty's Order of the Oaken Crown, and enclosing to me the insignia and the diploma of

land, by such a proof of the kind consideration of your Soveeign, is an honor which I know how to value, and I gratefully thank the King for the compliment; but I must decline accepting the nomination to be a Commander of the Order of the Oaken Crown.

of the Oaken Crown.

The institutions of my country forbid its citizens from acious good will and kindness for your Excellency's most obe- money, at present writing, is among ient servant and attached friend.

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, Late Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, at the Hague.

To His Excellency Lieutenant General De La Sarraz, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Hague.

FROM THE NEW YORK MORNING NEWS. CUMBERLAND COAL.

PUT THE SADDLE ON THE RIGHT HORSE .- Havi nounced in one of the Philadelphia daily papers that the cat Western steamer had been delayed on her late home-rd voyage by the use of "bad Cumberland Coal," I went board that steamer this morning for the purpose of ascer-ning the facts. I learned from one of the officers of the make up the deficiency with Lackaromma anthracile, velast was the coal which would not burn and caused the d And, further, he stated that Cumberland is the best Ame coal they have ever used, resembling more nearly the suf Welsh coals than any other. The best evidence of the f the above is, that they are now loading with Cumberlan oal for their next voyage.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 10, 1845.

crew are Brazilians; the engineers and firemen are Americans. It was publicly known at Pernambuco that she was going to Africa as a slaver, and it was supposed that the example of employing steam-power would be followed by others.

Duklin Kentucky.—Mr. Taxon and Mr. Harrison, brothers-in-law, of Harrodsburg, (Ky.) fought a duel a few days since at ten paces distant. Harrison at the first fire was shot through the body and was mortally wounded, although alive at the last dates.

Drowned on Monday afternoon near the Narrows, below the Telegraph Station, (New York harbor,) while bathing. He was out on an excursion with some ladies, in whose presence was drowned. On hearing his cries for help, Mrs. H. ran into the water at the imminent risk of her own life, but he was shot through the body and was mortally wounded, although alive at the last dates.

FIRE IN COLUMBIA, (8. C.) A letter from a gentleman in Columbia, South Carol received in Charleston, states that a destructive fire occur RESULTS OF THE ELECTION THUS FAR.—Very in the former place, on the afternoon of the 12th instant. It commenced, says the letter, "in a stable at the end cotton house on the premises lately occupied by Mr. J. James, between Mr. A. Neely's and Mr. M. Crawford's. The cot ton sheds being all wood and near to each other the fire spread rapidly. That square, except the house occupied by Mr. James Martin and the corner one, both owned by Governor Aikin, is all in ruins. There was a considerable amount of goods and several hundred bales of cotton burnt."

On the evening of the same day another fire occurred in the apper part of the town, destroying some half dozen houses, ogether with cotton-sheds, goods, and a considerable amount

PENSACOLA, SEPTEMBER 6, 1845. The steamer Princeton put out to sea yesterday evening ; her destination is unknown, but no doubt she will be cruizing off Vera Ctuz. It is presumed that the Falmouth or Mary's will follow her very shortly. The steamer Princeton ourns anthracite coal, and, by the composition of her engine, consumes her own smoke entirely, so that not a particle of it s visible. She therefore carries no chimneys. The first intination we had in Pensacola of her disappearance from the Navy Yard was by counting one minus in the number of hips at anchor there, and soon after we saw a ship around Rosa's Island, making head-way at the rate of about ter niles per hour, without a yard of canvass unfurled or even shadow of smoke to be seen; it was the Princeton bound out. Lieut. Brode went out in the Princeton as bearer of espatches. - Correspondence of Tropic.

Completion of the Georgia Railroan .- It is (says the Augusta Chronicle) a source of unfeigned pleasure to us to unce that a train of passenger cars departs this morning for Atlanta, the terminus of the Georgia Railroad. We con-gratulate the stockholders, and all parties interested, upon this portant result, achieved through numerous difficulties der circumstances at times, during its progress, peculiarly trying. We have now a railroad not inferior to any in the n States, extending one hundred and seventy-two niles into the interior of the State, which will in a few onths be extended eighty miles further to the Oostenaula river, making an entire line of two hundred and fifty-two miles of the great line of railroad which is designed to connect the Atlantic coast with the fertile valley of the Mississippi.

BLOODY AFFRAY .- We learn that a young man named Charles E. Goodwin, of Baltimore county, having had some misunderstanding or difficulty with Mr. Thos. D. Cockey, ear Cockeysville, went to said Cockey's house last night and eliberately shot him, producing a very dangerous if not fatal ound. Professor N. R. Smith, of this city, was immediately sent for, who dressed the wounds. A roward of \$200 has been offered for the arrest of Goodwin.—Bull. Patriol.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER Since our last publication there has been another arrivanere of United States troops from Detroit, via the river. They are on their way to Texas. The Bee furnishes us with the following list of the officers of the respective companies:

following list of the officers of the respective companies:

"Capt. E. R. Smith, commanding company H, 5th regiment; Capt. L. Lynde, of company F; Capt. J. L. Thompson, of company D; Capt. C. C. Sibley, of company E; Surgeon R. C. Wood; 1st Lieut. R. B. Marcy, A. C. S. and A. A. Q. M.; 2d Lieut. G. Dens, Adjutant; 1st Lieut. J. H. Whipple, of company G; 1st Lieut. N. B. Russell, of company H; 2d Lieut. S. H. Fowler, of company F; 2d Lieut. P. Lugenbeel, of company D; 2d Lieut. M. Rosencrantz, of company E; brevet 2d Lieut. T. J. Wood, Topographical Engineer." The troops belonging to the 5th regiment of infantry, which

arrived here on Sunday, leave to-morrow, it is understood, for Corpus Christi.—*Picayune*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SOUTH BOSTON.-The Suffolk Henshaw, Ward & Co., took fire on Sunday morning about two o'clock, and the machinery and wood-work were entire lestroyed. The main building was very large and of brick. A cooper's shop connected with the manufactory was partly ournt. Loss estimated at \$50,000 -\$39,000 covered by in

JAMES BENSON, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Carlpast 7 o'clock, aged 45 years and five months. on has been for many years well and favorably known to the public, in the Carlton Mouse, and formerly in the steamboat Saratoga, North America, and Erie, which he cor from 1827 to 1839 with distinguished success, and to the per esponsible and arduous positions.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 11th instant

YELLOW FEVER .- The hopes of our citiz this summer escape the yellow fever are not to be fully realized. In a card in the Courier of last evening, the Board of Health announce three cases, one of which has terminated atally. We have conversed with physicians in extensive practice, who yet hope that the disease, if it prevail at all, practice, who yet hope that the dismay not become epidemic.

THE ANTI-RENTERS ON TRIAL.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ALBANY ARBUS.

The grand jury came into court last evening at 9 o'clock, having found indictments against fifty-two persons.

At 10 o'clock this morning, the grand jury came into court with twenty-three other indictments for appearing armed and disguised, riot, and kidnapping Under Sheriff Steele and C. S. Parker, constable, at Andes, last March.

After the agrainment of the missing the state of the street.

and tampering with a former grand jury to prevent ind ments. Rely upon it, we have a grand jury that will fearle by do their whole duty. This being done, Delaware cou will soon be restored to its former quiet and good order. In one of the towns there appears to be still a determinat to brave it out to the last. But they find no sympathy

NEW Mone or Swindling .- An advertisement appe in the Baltimore city papers of Wednesday, announcing that a young man was wanted "to travel and act as doorkeeper (to The institutions of my country forbid its citizens from accepting or wearing any and all Orders of Knighthood or Titles of Nobility. I shall ever be obedient to the institutions of my country, from duty and from preference, whether I be in public, or (as I now am) in private life. I am not the less sensible to, and grateful for, the honor designed for me by the King; and I am sure that His Majesty will approve of my motives in declining to accept this mark of his royal and grandous models. The motives in declining to accept this mark of his royal and grandous models.

ANOTHER DEATH IN A FOUL WELL.—Mr. HENRY LE descended the well of Mr. SLIVER, near Charlestown, Viginia, on Friday last, to ascertain the cause of the impurit of the water, but without using any precautionary measure test the character of the air. Immediately after his descent he was asked whether it was not too damp for him to remain, the which he replied, "it was none to hurt." He was calle again, and he said he would come up, and got into the bucke for the purpose, but before reaching the top he fell to the bottom and was instantly killed. The day previous candles were let down, but came back extinguished, which circumstance the unfortunate deceased was aware of, and, of course, relieved every one from censure. ANOTHER DEATH IN A FOUL WELL .-- Mr. HENRY LEI

DEATH OF JUDGE BAYLOR IN TEXAS .- The Hon death: "By the time this reaches you, you will have heard of the melancholy fate of my brother, Walker B. Baylor. His death was sudden and unexpected. A Mr. Rivers, late of the State of Tennessee, having a revolving pistol in his hand, the hammer slipped through his fingers, causing the pistol to fire, and shooting my brother immediately through the heart. He lied instantly. A nephew standing by exclaimed, "You have tilled my uncle!" Poor Walker replied, "Oh, no!"—and sever spoke again. Mr. Rivers, I learn, suffered greatly from gony of mind, and expressed the deepest sorrow on account f his being the cause of this fatal occurrence."

A newspaper is about to be established in the city

CAUDLED TO DEATH.—A man named Huffinar drowned himself in the Ohio Canal on the 7th ultimo, in consequence of his wife's tongue giving him no peace at home.